EXHIBIT B

Recognition/Propagation -39200
Rack name. Rack is EIA standard 19" enclosure everything bolts into.
2 different types of enclosures
Each device can have a name. which has memory, CPU, which can store name and can tell others. The store have memory and CPU. Racks are big hunks of metal, but want to be able to name them.
Each will have the name of the rack. Problem is when there is a conflict within the same rack. Need to sync and propagate the name.
From CPQ, no names. First time on, rack name interrogation. Device asks peers first. Want to interrogate, propagate, or provide a warning to get a system administrator to come in and set the name properly. Once name, is entered, the propagation takes place. Everybody asks at least one neighbor.
If a new device with no assigned rack name is placed in the rack, simply interrogates neighbor and accepts the response.
Typical Example of Conflict Situation. Rack 1 has all devices in agreement. Rack 3 has been de-commissioned and problem. Rack 1 has all devices in agreement. Rack 3 has been de-commissioned and problem. Rack 1 has all devices in agreement. Rack 3 has been de-commissioned and problem.
User must then come in and set the name. Communications bus to external world as well as to one another. User will issue rack name command through an individual blade via the external bus. Names coming from the external bus have priority over names from the internal communications bus. A that receives a name from the external bus knows to propagate to all other devices. At that point, the other devices then propagate within the device.
Key is watching where the instruction came from. Else, you have every device trying to broadcast. IPMB (external backbone bus) – absolute authority to set rack name. ICMB (internal bus) – conditioned on security/authority.
Flash memory in gromit. No single authority. If any blade wants to know the server name, ask
User sets name through gromit port (front or rear). Gromit will ask for user

name/password.

